

Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 2.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1835.

NUMBER 42

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
GEORGE W. MILLETT.

TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.—
One dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months.—
Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms; the proprietor not being accountable for any error in any Advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

COMMUNICATIONS, AND LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED TO THE PUBLISHER, POST-PAID.

From the Boston Pearl,
THE COUNTRY PEDAGOGUE.

FROM AN UNPUBLISHED NOVEL.

There in his humble mansion skilled to rule,
The village master kept his little school.

Goldsmith.

The necessity of supporting myself and my father called for a vigorous exertion of all my faculties, and perhaps assisted me by diverting my mind from the too painful contemplation of the unfortunate circumstances which had parted me from my beloved Mary. The office which my father received forced upon me, suggested to me the idea of turning pedagogue.—There is no more honorable employment than that of nurturing the young ideas; but is painful to observe, that in those districts where schoolmasters are most needed, they are worst paid and held in least estimation. Some years back, the schoolmaster was not so much abroad as Mr. Brougham would lead us to believe he is at present, and the country schools in the vicinity of New York did not enjoy a high character.

After I had resolved to wield the birch, I eagerly looked in all the papers for the advertisement of some School Committee, for I knew that places were constantly vacated, for they were generally filled by migratory Yankees, who assumed the command of a school for a short time as a step to some higher preferment, or to gain a little ready money to assist them in the manufacture of machines for which they hoped to gain patents. It was not long before I was informed that the inhabitants of Fishcreek (Long Island) were in want of a master. Their advertisement was signed by Dirk Von Runt, Jacobus De Nice, and Wolpert Halen, the examining members of the school committee. Nicholas Von Runt, the brother of one of the above mentioned gentlemen, being in the city, honored me with an interview, and kindly offered to take me down to Fishcreek, inviting me to pass the night at his house. Having made all the preparations in my power for the security and comfort of my father, taking care to leave some money with old Mrs. Clinton, a fellow-lodger, I got into Nicholas Von Runt's Dutch wagon, which was drawn by two spirited young colts, and which whirled us through the city at a most rapid rate. After crossing the ferry, Nick made me alight at a tavern, in order that he might treat me.

"What'll you take, master?" was his civil invitation. I accepted a glass of Port, and my entertainer joined me in it without much relish. After drinking it, I turned to go. "No—no master," said he; "don't be in such a hurry—Here, my friend, (in the bar-keeper) give me a glass of brandy." He was beginning to pour out a glass for me, but I prevented him. "What?" cried he, "do you abstain? Well, here's my service to you." He drank off his glass, but I saw that he regarded me with an evil eye, for disconcerting his conviviality. "I'll take a glass of gin," said he, "and while I'm sweetening it, you may just make me a mug of punch, and get your boy to draw a quart of beer." He drank this vast quantity without any apparent or immediate inconvenience, although some succeeding potations at Fishcreek, as it will be shortly be perceived, prostrated his energies. So we re-entered the vehicle, and drove furiously off. Nicholas rallied me on my refusal to swill, and I replied in the words of Hamlet—

It is a custom

More honored in the breach than the observance.
This heavy-headed revel, east and west,
Makes us traduced and taxed of other nations:
They clepe us drunkards, and with winsh phrase
Sail our addition; and, indeed it takes

From our achievements, though performed at height,
The pith and marrow of our attribute.

Nicholas did not appear to relish this harangue, but he eyed me with great awe, and evidently entertained a high idea of my capacities.

"I won't go home," said he, as we entered Fishcreek, "but I'll take you to my brother's, where you may find 'Cobus' and 'Wolpert.' We drove into the yard, and were soon ushered into the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Dirk Von Runt, Katrina Keppel, a pretty young girl, and an old woman, who I afterward understood was Nick's mother. There was a sideboard in the corner of the room, covered with decanters and glasses. There was no regular introduction, Nicholas merely saying the 'Master!' and then going to the sideboard, and helping himself to a jill of unadulterated brandy. The elder Von Runt was a man of about fifty years of age—His countenance was stern and weather-beaten. He was clad in grey, and had a night-cap upon his head, while his bare feet were thrust into ample slippers. He made me draw my chair up to his side, and I then perceived that he had been drinking.

"Nick," said he to his brother, "bring the gin and water here!" Nicholas obeyed, and placed them upon a small light-stand within reach. "Now, Master, take some gin," I declined. "He abstems," said Nicholas.

The old Dutch lady said something in her native tongue, and laughed; then, rising, she took a wine-glass full of gin, and, cursing me, tossed it off, smacking her lips after she had swallowed it.

"Do you understand what she said?" asked Nicholas, who was now rather unsteady. I replied in the negative.

"Why she says," continued he, maliciously, "you're a great fool not to drink, and she don't believe you can keep school without it."

I smiled.

As it was now dark, candles were called for, and I was much amused at the anxiety manifested by the negroes to behold me. Two black women entered, each bearing a candle, which they placed upon the mantel-piece, staring at me with their huge saucer eyes, all the time. They were about leaving the room, when unsatisfied curiosity called them back.

"Top, Martha," said one of them to her companion, "we ain't set them candles even." They adjusted them, and then slowly backed out of the room, staring at me all the time.

Presently after, a black boy entered. He gazed at me without appearing to have entered the room for any other purpose, but said finally, "Martha de candle wasn't tuck up perpendicular in he socket." He mended the perpendicular, and then left. But lo! another servant! An aged negro came in—"Beg pardon—but Venus say her candle was'n strain nuth'r." He fixed the candle, stared at me and then left. I was amused at this practical illustration of the poverty of Ethiopian imaginations.

"Master," said the elder Von Runt to me, "I don't believe 'Cobus' and 'Wolpert' will be here to-night. But they go by what I say; so if the women will hold their plaguy tongues, I'll ask you a few questions."

"With all my heart," said I.

"Well, Master," said the critic, "suppose we take grammar first; I'll give you some examples of bad grammar, and you shall correct them. Now, look out—I shall be hard upon you. Now, for instance, *Look at that Franklin stove!* What had that ought to be?"

"It ought to be a fire-place," said I; "I don't approve of stoves."

"No, Master," said Dirk, grinning, "that wasn't what I meant. The sentence was bad grammar, and I wanted that you should tell me what it had ought to be. Try again—*Look at that Franklin stove!*

I answered unblushingly, "You should say, 'look at that ere Franklin stove.'

"Right, Master," cried Dirk, approvingly.

"Try another sentence—*Those who are industrious should prosper.*"

"It should be," said I, "Them what is industrious should prosper." I knew that if I told the old fellow that the sentences stood correct originally, he would have laughed in my face.

"Spell eighty."

"AT—eighty?"

The fellow was amazingly pleased, and complimented me upon my extraordinary aptness and correctness. Some silly questions about the earth and moon, and a desire that I would write my name and say the multiplication table, completed my examination. I was assured by Dirk that it was decisive, "for" said he, "I have the other committee-men, and all the rest of them under my thumb"—and to give emphasis to the expression, he poked me in the ribs. I now endeavored to enter into conversation with the females, but they returned monosyllabic answers to me, although they kept up a chattering in Dutch together.

Dirk had been continually filling and emptying tumblers—from which the pure element was assiduously banished; and I found from his conversation, that Nicholas, also, had been adding a little too much whiskey to his water.

"Come, Master," roared he, "it's getting late. My wile won't know what's become of me; so I move that we be starting." He rose from his chair, but after lurching to starboard and larboard, he fell astern, and settled bodily down into his former position.

Dirk, although much in the same condition himself, laughed heartily, though silently, at his brother's infirmity, and then, assuming an air of gravity, whispered to me, "I want to speak to you in private. Do you get up and go out on the buck stoop, and I'll follow you right out."

I rose, as he desired me, and leaned on the railing. I looked forth into the night, but it was pitch dark, and a dense mist threw back the rays of light from the parlor windows. I soon heard the shuffling step of Dirk, and he came up to me, and grasped the railing, to keep himself from falling.

"I tell you what," said he, "do you think anybody can hear us?"

"Not a soul," answered I.

"Sure of it?"

"I'd stake my life upon it."

"Well, then—don't say that I said so—but between you and I,—my brother's drunk!" Is this all you have to say?" asked I.

"All? Why, it's enough, isn't it?" Nicholas

is drunk," replied the intoxicated booby, laughing.

"You lie!" was the hasty ejaculation of Nicholas, who had come upon the stoop unheard, and now fell upon his elder brother in fury. Had there been the least appearance of danger in the conflict which ensued, I should have deemed it my duty to interfere. But the undisciplined combatants were incapable of doing each other any serious injury. Nicholas, however, succeeded in rolling his brother under him, and then exclaimed, in a high tone of delight, "Who's drunk now, brother Dirk?"

His wagon was now brought to the door, and sprang into it. The colts bounded over the rugged road with fearful velocity, and I began to fear that the wagon would be dashed to pieces. I endeavored to take the lines from Nicholas, but he resisted obstinately. "No, no, Master," said he, "each to his trade!" The seat on which he sat was nothing but a board laid across the unsteady sides of the vehicle. The great weight of Nicholas secured it, however. At length, we turned into the lane leading to his house, where my companion gave his colts a cut, and one of the rope-traces broke.

I pointed out the disaster, but he gave it no attention. We rushed along with arrowy speed, dashed into the barn-yard, where the horses

were made for the barn, and then stopped stock still. Nicholas and I were pitched out—and the former staggered into the house, completely incapable of further exertion. The unhappy wife of Nicholas left the room, with an angry glance at her husband, and I afterward found that she unharnessed the horses, littered, and fed them, and ran the wagon under cover.

When she reappeared, I anticipated a stormy time, but I found that my presence had the effect of checking the utterance of those vituperative epithets which were at her tongue's end, ready for loud delivery. Finding that I was regarded as *un de trop* by the lady, I meditated a retreat, which was prevented for some time by the terrified and helpless Nicholas, who regarded me as his only safeguard. After sitting as long as decency required, I was shown to the best room in the house. Tired and fatigued, I hastily threw myself upon the bed, and was preparing to resign myself to the arms of Morpheus, when the pent up passions of the injured fair one in the room below, broke forth with a vehemence which was positively terrific. I could hear distinctly every word of abuse she heaped upon her unworthy partner. Occasional

Nicholas growled out some reply, which, in that war of words, sounded like a cannon, in the midst of musketry, during the fury of a sea-fight. At length, the war of words was ended—I hoped for a truce. But alas!—

"I am cautious from passion, while I preserved an enviable coolness. I received him on my left arm, and then pitched into his broadsword with the full strength of my right. Down he went again. He tried a third round, and I found it necessary to be summary. So I plan-

ned my 'bunch of fives' full in his face, and he fell over against the wall up to which we had fought. He rested against it for a few seconds

to keep his feet, and then fell with a crash that shook the school-house from the roof to the ground. I felicitated myself on the result of the first round, for I saw that the scholars looked gloomy and despairing.

Derrick rose, and came raging on. But he was incautious from passion, while I preserved an enviable coolness. I received him on my left arm, and then pitched into his broadsword with the full strength of my right. Down he went again. He tried a third round, and I found it necessary to be summary. So I plan-

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rivers, to suggest new views and theories to the learned of Egypt—and to offer new facts for the benefit of the numerous interests engaged in active employments of every diversified character?

In a state of high refinement and civilization such as became a proverb, were not men on the Nile likely to employ their leisure, their talents, and their fortunes in the same investigations that now seduce the active intellect of our philosophers?

From the beginning of man's formation, the earth has exhibited the same attractions—it has been regulated by the same wonderful principles—directed by the same Deity. It is where ignorance succeeds to knowledge, that what was before a natural and intelligible truth, becomes a perverted and clouded superstition, or a cause of scepticism, ridicule and error.

It appears to be proposed by some to distinguish the God of the moral law—and to place a barrier between the acts apparent in the physical world, and those which are imagined to have no such connexion, because they are written in the Bible. But there is no work of the kind extant which abounds more in exact natural imagery, or the force of which depends more upon a correct comprehension of natural acts and functions, than the Hebrew scriptures. Unfortunately, our translators have not always possessed the same natural knowledge as the original writers. Natural science is now acknowledged even to be essential to comprehend the Hebrew scriptures, and the want of it has led to many errors in more ignorant ages. The discoveries and experience of the present day—an increased knowledge of the customs and manners, geography and natural history of the eastern countries, have done much to identify many of the parts of scripture, which were entirely hidden from us by our previous want of scientific information.

The word translated "quails" upon which the Israelites are said to have fed in the wilderness, it is now proposed to understand as "locusts." The "owl" should in some passage be rendered the "ostrich"—the "weasle," should read the "mole"—the "unicorn"—a "rhinoceros"—the "spider"—a "lizard"—the "dragon"—a "crocodile"—and in some cases, a "serpent." "Satyrs," which are imaginary creatures, are mentioned in the English version instead of "goats."

These are not matters of indifference—the natural objects are used as subjects of very impressive comparison and argument in the Bible, and we cannot justly comprehend the reason intended to be given by the reference, if we mistake the terms which are used. It is a duty, I think, to correct all such errors, as soon as we become persuaded they are so; for we have no right to use expressions in the name of God, which were not so delivered.

In Psalm lxxvii, 25, our translation has it—"man did eat angel's food"—Dr. Burrell, a celebrated clerical Hebrew critic, observes that the word *abirim* is used in no other place to denote angels—and seems here to mean over 2 as in Psalm xxii, 12.

In the viii. chapter, 9th verse of Deuteronomy, there is a description of the products of the promised land; and among other things are read—"a land whose stones are iron—and out of whose hills thou mayst dig brass!" There can be no want of proper reverence in altering this passage. The word brass should read "copper," for brass is a product of art being a mixed metal never found in a native state, and is not dug out of the hills like copper or iron.

[To be concluded next week.]

From the Baltimore Republican MAY 21.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

It was a pleasant and animating spectacle to witness the meeting of the National Convention yesterday. We bazzard nothing in saying that so numerous and respectable a body of delegates from the different States of this happy Union, was never before assembled in this country upon any former occasion, for any purpose. They appeared to be all animated with the same feeling, and seemed to look only to the selection of individuals as candidates to the two highest offices within the gift of the American People, who would be most acceptable to the majority, who will be most likely to carry out the principles upon which our institutions are founded, and whose election may be expected to conduce the most to the honor of the People.

Proceedings of Convention of Delegates appointed by the Democratic Republicans in the several States of the Union, assembled in the city of Baltimore, May 20, 1835, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, May 20.

The members of the Convention having assembled at the place of worship of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock,

Mr. KREMER, of Pennsylvania, stated the objects of the meeting, and on his motion the Hon. ANDREW STEPHENSON, of Virginia, was unanimously called to the Chair.

Mr. STEPHENSON accordingly, upon taking his seat, arose and delivered the following

ADDRESS.

To be called, unanimously, to preside over the deliberations of an assembly so numerous and enlightened as this, at such a time, and on such an occasion, is an honor that any man might justly be proud of. It would be an unworthy affection in me, gentlemen, if I did not say that I receive with deep sensibility this high and distinguished mark of your confidence and favor, and shall cherish it through life with

feelings of profound respect and affectionate gratitude. On my part I can only promise ministration which has done so much to advance the prosperity and happiness of our country, by the manner in which the duties of the station shall be performed. To enable me to do this with honor to myself and satisfaction to the People, ought to be supported.

Gentlemen, to succeed we must continue to be united and vigilant; for it is only by per-

petual vigilance that Liberty is to be preserved. The People are as yet victorious, and the Democ-

atic spirit, like the Genius of Liberty is per-

vading the land; but the enemy is still in the field and preparing for battle. If his motto be

to divide and conquer, let ours be union and

safety.

This is the spirit and temper in which should act, and these the considerations that suggest themselves to my mind. I throw them out for your consideration; you will give them the weight they merit. Let me in conclusion, again remind you that the subject is one, not only highly important, but dear to the People, and that it is our solemn duty to take care that in our hands it receives no injury. Ardently pray, gentlemen, that our deliberations may be harmoniously conducted, and that the result of our labors may promote the union, prosper-

ity, and happiness of our beloved country.

The address was loudly and frequently ap-

plauded by the assembly, evincing upon the

part of the members, great unanimity of feeling,

and a cordial approbation of the sentiments ex-

pressed.

After Mr. Stevenson took his seat, prayers were offered up in behalf of the Convention, in a fervent manner, by the Rev. Mr. Clark, of this city, at the request of the Committee of Arrangements.

On motion of General SAUNDERS, of North Carolina.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State be appointed, by the respective delegations, to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. HORN, of Pennsylvania, it was

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania delegation be excused from appointing a member of the said committee.

The following persons were appointed said Committee:

Maine—Jabez Bradbury.

New Hampshire—Ira A. Eastman.

Massachusetts—Jonathan Allen.

Rhode Island—Stephen Branch.

Connecticut—James C. Balles.

Vermont—Charles Lindsey.

New York—Silas Wright, Jr.

New Jersey—Richard P. Thompson.

Maryland—Isaac M'Kim.

Virginia—Peter V. Daniel.

Delaware—George Reed.

North Carolina—Romulus M. Saunders.

Ohio—Samuel Medary.

Kentucky—Thomas J. Pew.

Georgia—William D. Martin.

Mississippi—John B. Nevitt.

Indiana—Samuel Milroy.

Illinois—Thomas S. Piw.

Missouri—Nathan Rouncey.

On motion of Mr. JOHN L. GRAHAM, of New York,

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each State be appointed to ascertain and report the names of the delegates of the several States who are in attendance on this Convention.

Committee to report the names of the Delegates:

Maine—Edward L. Osgood.

New Hampshire—Joseph M. Harper.

Massachusetts—Cayton P. Osgood.

Rhode Island—Thomas S. Taylor.

Connecticut—John Conner Smith, Jr.

Vermont—Nathan B. Haswell.

New York—John L. Graham.

New Jersey—Elias B. Cannon.

Maryland—Thomas M. Forman.

Virginia—Richard C. Mason.

Delaware—William Kennedy.

North Carolina—Lewis D. Wilson.

Ohio—Daniel Safford.

Kentucky—Elijah Nutall.

Mississippi—Sam'l A. Cartwright.

Indiana—Alexander A. Morrison.

Missouri—Franklin Cannon.

Louisiana—Alartin Goreen, Jr.

The Committee reported the names of 621.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet again to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

Thursday Morning, May 21, 9 o'clock.

The Convention assembled.

Mr. SANDERS, of N. C., from the committee appointed yesterday, to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Convention, made a report in part, accompanied by the following resolutions, which were severally adopted unanimously.

1. Resolved, That six Vice Presidents be appointed to aid the President of this convention in the discharge of his duties.

2. Resolved, That four Secretaries be appointed to record the proceedings of the Convention.

3. Resolved, That the rules of order adopted by the House of Representatives, of the United States, for its government, be adopted for the government of this convention, so far as the circumstances may be applicable.

In pursuance of the first of the foregoing resolutions, the following gentlemen were nominated and severally elected Vice Presidents of the Convention unanimously.

James Fenner, of R. I. 1st Vice President.

Edward Condit, of N. J. 2^d do do

Upton S. Heath, of Md. 3^d do do

Robert Strange, of N. C. 4th do do

John B. Nevitt, of Miss. 5th do do

Franklin Cannon, of Mo. 6th do do

In pursuance of the second Resolution, the following gentlemen were unanimously appointed Secretaries of the Convention.

Charles G. Atherton, of N. H.

John Cotton Smith, Jr. of Conn.

George H. Flood, of Ohio.

Thomas H. Brown, of Ia.

The Convention being organized,

Mr. Graham, from the committee appointed

yesterday for the reception of Delegates, made

a report, accompanied by certain resolutions.

The report and list of the Delegates having been

read before any action was taken thereon.

The President informed the convention that

a commodious room had been provided for its

accommodation, and that the first Presbyterian

Church had been procured for that purpose.

On motion, the convention then took a recess

for one hour and a half till 12 o'clock.

12 o'clock.

The Convention assembled pursuant to ad-

ditional resolution.

Mr. SANDERS from the Committee appointed

to prepare rules and regulations for the govern-

ment of the Convention, completed his report,

by submitting the following additional resolu-

tions.

4. Resolved, That in taking the vote for the

nomination of President and Vice President, a

majority of the delegation from each State shall

designate the member or members, who shall

give the vote of the State.

5. Resolved, That the delegates from each

State in this Convention be entitled to as many

votes in selecting suitable persons for the offi-

cials of President and Vice President, as such

State is entitled to in the electoral college for

the choice of three officers by law, and that two

thirds of the whole number of votes be re-

quired for a nomination and all questions con-

nected therewith.

Mr. OSGOOD, from the committee appointed

to examine the credentials of the members,

made a report in part. The report stated that

two sets of Delegates had offered from the

State of Pennsylvania, and that the committee

not feeling themselves authorized to act definitively, had reported the names of both delegations;

in the course of their inquiries they had

found that one delegate had appeared from the

territory of Arkansas, and two from that of

Michigan, and the committee had reported a

resolution to admit them to seats in the Con-

vention with the same power as delegates from

those territories in Congress.

A lengthy discussion ensued upon the propo-

sition relative to the Pennsylvania delegation,

in which Mr. Bell of Pennsylvania, Mr. Osgood

of Mass., Mr. Kremer, of Penn. Mr. Branch, of R.

I. Mr. Burden, of Penn. Mr. Mann, of Penn.

from Massachusetts competent at any time to reconvene the resolution.—The resolution as it would be at once

dictates for President first, by or person respectively States; and that if the first balloting, all retire and pre-continue this mode.

ed. The consequence, that the ballot will be taken on a vote on that of Vice President, and which ever arise. It was no necessity, and which contrary might. The resolution

of five delegates to draft the United States, and to the Convention shall think most

recommended to the members, report stated that

erred from the committee appointed of both delegations they had appeared from the two from that of

had reported a

in the Con- sates delegates from

upon the propo- nia delegation, Mr. Osgood,

Mr. Miles, of Branch, of R. Mann, of Penn- eriger, of Penn., to present a re-

on the pro- posals, the Conven-

4 o'clock.

Mr. Kremer and withdrawn, which Bell proposed a

alled for by Mr. more than one

led for the years seconded.

in the previous by the commit-

all questions to the vote shall per capita, if it each State to be equal to their

shire, gave no- Convention, move for going

President. presented and ext.

communication be- vited in the jour- as adopted.

in attendance on Maine.

el Williams, pre- Nourse,

ard L. Osgood, el Vurzy;

othy J. Carter, Moore,

Johnson.

is out again in monopolists. It conspiracy of ally sets to and giving the state- ments—a species in original with

ow dust in the

slang he uses quill, &c. Is or spoken by a necessarily fools the editor of honest? If tempestible, it is

the policy which looks first at the author before pronouncing judgment on the thing written—which can take every thing on trust from one source, and nothing from another source, though good in itself and according to truth.

But does the editor suppose that the Age was the first to detect the conspiracy against the wool-growers, and that if the Age had maintained silence, that conspiracy would not have been denounced and the conspirators compelled to hide their heads for shame? He cannot be so ignorant of a subject in which he is so deeply interested. It was the wool-growers themselves that first gave the alarm. It was the wool-growers that denounced the panic-prices—that unmasked the panic-speculators, and “marked” the panic presses!—What the Age did was but to echo the movements of the injured party interested. The course of the Journal was detected and reprobated by the wool-growers, and among them some of its political friends and patrons, before the Age opened its mouth on the subject. If the editor has any spleen to vent on this sore point, he must vent it elsewhere than our door.

If the editor has any real defence for the course of his paper during the panic season, why does he not bring it out? The wool-growers know that through the joint machinations of the panic speculators and panic presses thousands and thousands of dollars were pilfered from their pockets to line the purses of the manufacturing aristocracy—that wool sold here, by reason of the representations of the panic press, ten, fifteen, twenty and twenty-five cents less than it was selling for at the time in Boston, and ten, fifteen and twenty cents less than these panic speculators were willing to pay, and these panic presses quoted it at, the moment their tricks were blown! Does the editor suppose he can banish these important facts from the minds of its wool-growing patrons by calling their attention to the all engrossing statement that the editor of the Age is a young man? If the Journal was duped into hostility to the wool-growers, it deserves pity and forgiveness. If its course was taken understandingly, let it acknowledge, what is undoubtedly true, that it was not because it loved the woolgrowers less, but the woolbuyers more.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JUNE 2, 1835.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the town of Paris are requested to meet at the Court House on Saturday the sixth day of June next, at six o'clock, P. M., for the purpose or choosing Delegates to attend the County Convention to be held on the 10th of June.

Paris, May 25, 1835.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We publish the proceedings of the two first days of the Convention held at Baltimore for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President. The result we have not yet learned, but shall in our next paper lay that with the rest of the proceedings before our readers. By this meeting together of delegates from all parts of the country, public sentiment will be better ascertained on this important question, than in any other mode. The federalists call it a convention of office holders and say that it is arraying office holders against the people. They prove this assertion according to their usual practice, by referring, and by naming individuals who now hold or have held offices from the hands of the people. These who are not in office and have never been, they tell us, want to be. Now if this is sufficient to constitute an office holders convention, the epithet may well be applied to all the federal conventions of which we have any knowledge.

In the selection of individuals to represent the wishes and feelings of the people on so interesting a question, it is both natural and proper, that those of well established character and reputation should be appointed, and if the people have tried and trusted them heretofore that certainly ought not to disqualify them for the performance of this service.

The federal papers gravely tell their readers that the nominee of the Baltimore convention will be the office holders candidate, but that Judge White and Mr. Webster have been nominated by the people. A more contemptible perversion of the truth was never uttered even by those well skilled prevaricators.

The nomination of Mr. Webster was made exclusively by office holders, and as to Judge White, he was brought forward by a few members of Congress, backed up by a Legislative caucus.

Those who are in favor of Webster or White, are called the people—if not, they are to be called office holders. In their animadversions upon the Baltimore Convention, the opposition forgot the gathering they made a few years since for the purpose of promoting the election of Mr. Clay. They appear to imagine also that their readers are equally ignorant that any such affair ever happened. We do not blame them as they can find nothing pleasing in the recollection.

The hopes entertained by the federalists of a division in the democratic ranks, which would prevent the election of President by the people, appears to be rapidly diminishing. There were doubtless many who entertained an honest preference for Judge White and would have rejoiced in seeing him a candidate, but it by no means follows that these same men would persist in supporting him when another is nominated by a democratic convention. The readiness too, with which Judge White appeared willing to lend himself to the schemes of the federalists for effecting a division of the democratic party, disgusted many of his warmest and all of his most honest friends. The joyous exultation too, with which his nomination was received by the despairing whigs—the prates which they lavished upon him—the eagerness with which they sought to strengthen his party, and the unbounded joy which they manifested at the hopes thus held out to them of destroying an election by the people, and gaining for themselves an opportunity of repeating the scenes of 1828, has served to open the eyes of many who were otherwise friendly to the claims of Judge White. In fact, the federalists unmasked their battery too soon for their own purposes. The knowing ones are now aware of it and are endeavoring to quiet the apprehensions they have raised. They endeavor now to soothe and allay the excited jealousy of the southern democrats by pretending to care nothing about Judge White, and to be entirely devoted to Mr. Webster, of whose election by the people, even they do not pretend to entertain any hopes. But the alarm has been given—the plot has been revealed, and we trust there are few

stupid enough to be deceived with this sudden revival of zeal for Mr. Webster. The Whigs well know that if they entirely abandon the White party, it will be hardly strong enough to sustain itself in existence. They also fear that if they openly join with it they shall disgust many of their own friends and weaken the support that Mr. Webster might otherwise hope to receive. As their hopes or fears prevail they encourage White or praise Webster, and would gladly sacrifice them both for the sake of getting into power. As to their principles, they will not interfere with the support of any body or any thing, varying as circumstances may require.

RAIL ROAD. The project of a rail road from Portland to Quebec is exciting the attention of the people of this country. Since our last notice of this subject, examinations have been made by a committee from this town, who, we are informed, found the route a far more level and practicable one than they had even imagined it to be. Examinations have heretofore been made from the line down to Andover and Rumford, and the route pronounced a sensible and good one. Some diversity of opinion has existed as to the best direction for its continuation thence to Portland. As various examinations have been made by different committees, it might be for their mutual information of no advantage, if they were to meet at this place during the sitting of the Court and compare notes, and ascertain from all the information which has been required, what can be done, and among things practicable, what is best. We do not deem this a visionary project and are anxious that all important facts in relation to it should be generally known. We shall be happy to publish the results of any investigations that have been or may be made.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

By a recent arrival from England, we learn that the Indemnity Bill finally passed the French Chambers on the 18th of April, by a majority of 152. This Bill provides for the payment of the sum stipulated in the treaty of 1831, and interest.

At the Baltimore Convention, Mr. Van Buren was nominated for President, and Richard M. Johnson for Vice President.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JUNE 2, 1835.

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Paris, May 25, 1835.

W. C. COLE, Register.

West Point. The Globe states that the following gentleman have been invited by the Secretary of War to attend the next annual examination of the Cadets of the Military Academy, which will commence on the first Monday in June. Those, whose names are marked with a star have declined. *Maine*—Hon. M. Mason. *New Hampshire*—Col. S. Collins. *Massachusetts*—*Hon. N. Bowditch. *Connecticut*—*Rev. J. Cogswell. *New York*—Hon. B. Green, Hon. C. G. Ferris, Gen. George R. Davis, George W. Clinton, Esq. John Hunter, Esq. *Pennsylvania*—Dr. C. D. Meigs, Gen. W. S. Rogers, Wm. Robinson, Jr. Esq. Wm. J. Leiper, Esq. Wm. C. Frazier, Esq. *Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. Calvin Blythe. *Virginia*—Dr. E. M. Carmichael, Col. John Heath. Hon. P. V. Daniel. *North Carolina*—John Bragg, Esq. *South Carolina*—Dr. E. S. Davis, George C. —Col. Wm. C. Lyman. *Kentucky*—Thomas J. Pew, Esq. *Tennessee*—Right Rev. J. H. Otey, Bishop of Tennessee. *Indiana*—*Dr. E. Newland. *Alabama*—Col. Peter Martin. *Army*—Brig. Gen. Henry Atkinson.

From the *Sacred Democrat*.

It is scarcely to be doubted that Mr. Webster would succeed by a large majority, if we could count on the aid of every voter who is now sensible of his superiority in every respect.

Mr. Webster will receive the aid of every voter sensible of his superiority in every respect—but all of these cannot elect him. Out of Federal Massachusetts the number of Mr. Webster's worshippers is exceeding small—they are found only in the remains of the old Federal party—the opposers of Jefferson's administration, and the siders and abettors of the British during the war. It requires no little moral courage for even a Federalist out of Massachusetts to avow himself in favor of the ‘God-like.’ In Massachusetts they are strong in numbers and wealth, which they use in the vain hope of inducing other States to follow them in support of principles which tend to subvert our institutions founded upon a wise and just application of human liberty and rights. Mr. Webster intend of rising, is rapidly sinking even in high estimation. The recent elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island show the influence his nomination has exerted in favor of the Democratic, and against the Whig party. Truly his nomination has well been called ‘the crowning act of Federal folly.’

A Political Calm.—Before a storm comes a calm, as well as after. There exists now a general sluggishness in the political atmosphere. The furious powers of aristocracy have been struggling for dear life, against the beginning and strong influences of democracy and free institutions. The tempests of the contentious factions of evil have subsided and the bright sun of freedom and the rights of human nature shine warm, blissful and heart cheering over this land. But amid all this gentleness of political summer air, may be seen the distant gloom of the coming clouds of the powers of opposition. The faint yet increasing rumbling of the far off thunder of malignant threatening of Columbia's foes may be heard by the attentive listening ear. Let every lover of liberty be upon the alert and be watchful. If a moment of pause from our vigilance should transpire, the foes of freedom will spring from their cover, and shower upon us all their usual missiles of the lightnings of their aristocratic wrath, in the shape of Bank threats of distress, and nullification designs as dissolving the Union, and all other paraphernalia which the peo-

ple have become so well used to and so fearless of. The People have learned at last, that the threats of the enemies of republican institutions are important, and are only a rushing sound or the bark of a dog, that can't bite.

N. Y. Jeffersonian.

MARRIED.

In Chesterville, Mr. Nathaniel True, of Fayette, to Miss Betsey Billings.

In Calais, Mr. Brackett Merryfield, to Miss Mary Morrison, of Calais.

DIED.

In Portland, on Friday morning last, Mrs. Margaret C. wife of Mr. Isaac Wait, aged 19 years.

CALICOES—For Sale.

1500 Yards CALICO just rec'd, from 10 to 37 1/2cts per yd, by S. CROCKETT, & Co.

May 12, 1835. 40

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, NATHANIEL TYLER Administrator of the estate of EBENEZER TYLER, late of Gilford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within, and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

NATHANIEL TYLER Administrator of the estate of EBENEZER TYLER, late of Gilford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

JOHN STEPHEN TURNER, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

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From the Philadelphia Vade Meum.

LOAVERS.—This is a new word, and as yet, being but a colt, or a chrysalis, is regarded as a slang epithet. It is, however, a good word, one much needed in the language, and will in time establish itself in the most refined of dictionaries. It will mount into good society, and be uttered by aristocratic lips—for it is the only word designating the most important species of the genus idlers—the most important, because the most annoying branch of that family.

The loafer is not exclusively, as some suppose him, a ragged step-and-corner loafer, who sleeps in the sun, and "hooks" sugar on the wharf. On the contrary, the propensity to loaf is confined to no rank in life; all conditions are, more or less, troubled with it. Like squinting, the king and the beggar may be equally afflicted with the imperfection. There you're well-dressed mounted loafer, as well as your loafer who is nightly taken by the watch.

He is that kind of a man, for to the credit of the fair sex it is spoken, there are few such as we would describe among them, who, having nothing to do, or being unwilling to do anything, cannot keep his ruddiness to himself, and therefore bestows it upon others, nor when they are at leisure for conversational recreation but when business presses, and they would look black upon the intrusion of a sweetheart, or a three-ay wife. He is the drag-chain upon industry, and yet so far different from the drag-chain that he latches to the wheel, when the poll is up hill. Loving the excitement of busy scenes, yet to lazy to be an actor in them when men are busier, there, too, is to be found the pure, unadulterated loafer, sprawling about, as the hound sprawls before the fire—in every body's way, and tripping up every body's heels. In the store, he sits upon the counter, swinging his useless legs, and gaping vacantly at the movements around him. In the office, he effectually checks necessary conversation among those who do not wish their business bruited to the world, turns over papers which he has no right to touch, and squints at contents, which he has no right to know. In the counting-house he perches on a stool, interrupts difficult calculations with chat as idle as himself, follows the bustling clerk to the storehouse, pounces the genuine Havanas, quaffs nectar from proof-glasses, and unkes himself free of the good things which belong to others. He is himself every where at home, but, like the porcupine in the den of the snake, he soon causes the legitimate occupant to feel as if any where, rather than at home.

Such is the genuine loafer, who preys upon what is more precious than gold—the time of his victim. But, great as the evil is, there is no remedy for it, (as it cannot be touched by law) except by the force of expressed opinion. Let the pregnant miscroin, therefore, be attackeded with the gray goose quill, that those, who are loafers through ignorance—and there are many of them—may have their eyes opened to the error of their ways; and that they are cold-blooded, premeditated haters, who sin with deliberation may be frightened from their cruel practices; attack them all—those of the country, who will lout for twelve hours at a stretch, and those of the town, who go three or four hours beats—and let the body politic be purged. We have thrown the first javelin: let it be followed up.

For the benefit of the rising generation, parents should early teach their children to abhor the habit of which we write. Impress it deeply on their tender minds, that if they ever do, it advisable to be good for nothing, they should not force others to be likewise good for nothing, when their tendencies are in another direction. Every one should be allowed to paddle his boat his own way.

A bull fight with steam.—A few days since, as the locomotive steam engine was passing along the Columbia Rail Road, the engineer espied a noble bull driving across the field, apparently to give battle to the machine. He was coming at the top of his speed, his tail stuck right into the air, and his head down, as for immediate attack. As the bull earnestly rushed onward, the director check'd the car, and received the blow upon the front wheel. The animal recited several steps—the puffing of the steam pipe seemed to challenge him to a second onset, and on he came, bellowing and tearing up the earth, while his eyes seemed to shoot forth baleful fire. The engineer thought that his safety consisted in moving—he therefore put on the whole head of two accumulated steams, and the car started like the wind. The engag'd beast struck short of his aim, he missed footing, and rolled down a high embankment, to the infinite gratification of those who had watched his behavior, and to the glory of the engineer.—Vade Meum.

NOTICE.

THIS subscriber wish to inform their friends and the public, that they shall have in operation a few days, near Washington's Mills, so called, in Paris, a good CARDING MACHINE, with a new set of Cards, where wool will be oiled and carded at a fair price, with neatness and dispatch, and all damages will be paid if the wool is brought in good order.

Wool will be received in payment at a fair price, and prompt attention will be paid to said Machine.

H. G. RUSS,
E. DRAKE,

Paris, May 22, 1835.

SIR HENRY.

THIS valuable and noble STUD HORSE will stand at the Stable of Anthony Bennett in Norway. The farmers of Oxford County have now a favorable opportunity of improving their breed of Horses, by a trifling expense: his stock proves a tough, hardy race, uniting all power, fleetness and elegance.

Terms—\$1, the leap, \$1, the season, \$5, to warrant a foal.

BENNETT & HOBBS.

State of Maine.

RESOLVE in favor of certain Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the Widows of deceased Officers and Soldiers.

RESOLVED, that each non-commissioned Officer and soldier of the Revolutionary Army, who enlisted to serve during the War, or for a term not less than three years, and actually served not less than three years in said army; who at the time of his enlistment, was an inhabitant of Massachusetts Proper or the District of Maine, and is now an inhabitant of this State, and who has not already received a grant of land or money in lieu thereof from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and each Widow of such officer or soldier, who at the time of his decease was an inhabitant of this State—shall be entitled to receive two hundred acres of land, to be selected from either of the following Townships to wit:—Township number two, Indian Purchase, in the County of Penobscot, reserving all the Pine timber thereon; and Letter D, in the second Range of Township West of the East line of the State, in the County of Washington. And each non-commissioned officer and soldier who was honorably discharged before the expiration of three years from the time of entering the service, in consequence of wounds received in the service, or other bodily infirmity—and each Widow of such officer or soldier, and the Widow of every non-commissioned officer or soldier who died in the service within three years from the time of his entering the same—shall, if in all other respects coming within the provision of this Resolve, be entitled to receive a like grant of land, to be selected as aforesaid.

RESOLVED, That the Land Agent is hereby authorized and directed to cause the said Townships as soon as may be, to be surveyed and laid out into convenient lots of two hundred acres each; and to execute a conveyance of one lot to every officer, soldier and widow aforesaid, who shall prove his or her claims to the satisfaction of said Land Agent or on or before the fourth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight. And every such officer, soldier or widow, who shall establish his or her claim as aforesaid, before the survey of land shall be completed, shall be entitled to receive from the Land Agent a certificate, stating that he or she is entitled to two hundred acres of land under the provisions of this Resolve; which certificate shall be conclusive evidence to entitle the lawful holder thereof to a conveyance in fee simple, of one of the two hundred acre lots aforesaid, whenever said land shall be surveyed and laid out as herein provided.

RESOLVED, That the Land Agent is hereby authorized to procure at the expense of the State, from the Land Agent, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and from the Pension Office at Washington, certified copies of all such documents and records as he may deem necessary or useful in carrying into effect the provisions of this Resolve. And it shall be his duty to keep correct plans of all surveys which shall be made as aforesaid, and to mark upon each lot the name of the person who shall first make choice of the same, and also to keep a record of the names and places of aforesaid, and such other material circumstances relating to the several claimants, as may be deemed necessary to obviate all disputes respecting the justice of their claims.

RESOLVED, That every officer, soldier, and widow aforesaid, who shall become the owner of land under the provision of these Resolves, shall hold the same exempt from attachment on mense process or execution.

In the House Reprs., March 16, 1835.

Read and Passed.

JONA CILLEY, Speaker.

In Senate, March 16, 1835 Read & Passed.

JOSIAH PIERCE, President.

March 17, 1835, Approved.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

STATE OF MAINE.

LAND OFFICE,

Augusta, March 26, 1835.

The "Resolve in favor of certain Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the Widows of deceased Officers and Soldiers," passed March 17, 1835, having made it my duty to decide upon the applications for land under the provisions of said Resolve, I have established the following rules and regulations:

All officers and soldiers will be required to subscribe and make oath to the truth of a declaration, setting forth the material facts respecting their service; among which the following particulars must be embraced:—Their place of residence at the time of enlistment; the regiment in which they served; the name of the Colonies; the date of their discharge; the reasons why they were discharged; their residence March 17, 1835; that neither they nor others claiming under them, have ever received a grant of land or money from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that they are justly entitled to a grant of land under the provisions of said Resolve. The declaration of widows will assert, "according to the best of their knowledge and belief," all the foregoing particulars respecting their former husbands; also that at the time of their decease they were inhabitants of this State. This must be accompanied by certificates of the Judge of Probate, that satisfactory evidence has been adduced that the applicant was the lawful wife, and is the widow of the person in whose name the claim is made.

The Agent will give certificates agreeably to the provisions of said Resolve, to such as shall produce their declarations and other accompa-

nying evidence sufficient to establish their claims at the Land Office in Augusta, during each session of the Governor and Council, through the year.

Mr. William Woart, Jr. Augusta, will receive the declarations and examine the evidence of applicants, and his decision will be final, unless facts should come to the knowledge of the Agent, before issuing a certificate, having a tendency to discredit the evidence adduced in support of the claim. All applications and all communications upon the subject, must be made direct to William Woart, Jr., at Augusta. The copies of documents required for the direction of the Agent in deciding upon applications, will be procured as early as the middle of May.

Whenever the surveys of the townships named in the Resolve, shall have been completed by the Surveyor General, and the plans and field notes returned to this Office, deeds will be forthwith executed upon the application of the "lawful holders" of certificates.

JOHN HODGDON, Land Ag't of Maine.

April 1, 1835.

THOMAS CLARK.

REvolutionary Soldiers.

THE subscriber will prepare the declarations for such REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS as choose to apply under the Resolve of the Legislature of Maine.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, Fryeburg.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident proprietors and owners of land in Fryeburg in the County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the hills committed to me, the subscriber. Collector of said Fryeburg for the year 1834, in the respective sum following, to wit:

Names of Owners No. of Lots No. of Divs. No. of Acres Value Tax.

Richard Russell, supposed owner 1 Saw Mill 500 4,41

R. Russell, r't of Wm. Eaton, 1-31 1-27 200 1,76

Unk. r't of John Chandler, Jr. 22 300 2,64

" " of Moses Day, 1-39 4 150 1,32

" " of Abel Chandler, 18 4 140 550 4,25

" A. McMillan, 11 100 200 1,76

" John Evans, 5 150 1,32

" David Evans, 1-2 24 200 1,76

" Ezekiel Walker, part 3 3 30 26

of a lot of Charles' pond, 5 600 5,29

owners, r't of A. McMillan, 5 60 1,04

" Benj. Russell part of 26 81-3 80 21 18

" Pine Plain, 6 6 120 1,04

Job C. Lord supposed owner, 27 70 450 4,29

Right of Moses Day, 1 15 45 39

Unk. r't of John Charles' p't of 4 7 21 18

" of Joseph Frye, 53 4 150 1,32

James Lord sup'r of Or, 1-39 1-12 80 78

Unk. r't of Ezekiel Walker, 1-4 4 125 1,76

" of H. Weston, part of 4 4 90 1,76

" of Benj. Barker, 48 4 140 1,22

" John Stark, 6 60 450 3,99

Smith & Dodge sup'd owners, 22 3 103 324 2,85

r't of Mark Stacy, 1 40 100 88

Unk. r't of Ezra Lovell, Upland, 1 27 120 2,37

" of Benj. Russell, N.E. side 6 27 150 1,32

" John Chandler, S. part 19 17 221 1,94

" A lot adjoining the Moses Ames lot and lot No. 41, laid to the right of David Page, and adjoining Lovell's Pond and a lot formerly owned by John Evans 100 1,16

Unk. r't of Moses Ames, 1 90 7,50

Unk. r't of Moses Ames, 40 39 100 88

" of Oliver Peabody, 5 3 100 78

" of Samuel Ingalls, 23 20 100 88

Leighton Johnson, 10 100 88

David Webster supposed owner, 800 2,21

r't of School District (tax) Store and lot at the corner, 1 62 187 52

r't of Joseph Frye, 6 26 520 1,43

" John Charles, 5 130 260 1,22

" John Webster, 4 10 265 71

Unk. r't of Samuel Osgood ad-joining the Mill farm, 3 62 187 52

Unk. Minister right, 10 3 88 264 73

" of Philo Eastman, 40 1 44 120 36

" of Moses Ames, 4 2 40 120 33

" David Fago, 3 2 41 123 36

" John Evans, 1 2 41 123 34

" Samuel Osgood, 2 2 42 126 34

" Abraham Bradley, 6 2 50 150 31

" Benj. Russell, 5 2 41 123 30

" Stephen Farzington, 4 3 36 103 29

" John Webster, 12 5 30 90 25

" John Evans, 1 1 22 66 18

" John Charles, 4 5 40 80 22

" James Clement, 10 5 33 100 30

And all other taxes and all necessary intervening charges and paid to the subscriber, on or before TUESDAY the first day of September next, of said land as will be necessary to discharge said taxes and charges, will then be sold at Public Auction, at the tavern of Samuel Souther, in said Fryeburg, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

BENJ. WYMAN, Collector of Fryeburg for 1834.

Fryeburg, May 20, 1835.

3 mo/41

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on execution (the same having been attached on the original writ) and will be sold at Public Auction on Wednesday the first day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of Joseph Storer in West Oxford, and county all the estate, title and interest which the said Charles has by virtue of a contract in writing from Francis Butler, Esq. of Farmington in the county of Kennebec, to a conveyance of the following described real estate, it being the same as on which said Charles now lives in said West Oxford, bounded on the west by the road leading from his house to the dwelling house of John McLaughlin, West on land owned by Stephen Webster, South on the road leading from Elys corner to the town settlement, so called, in said West Oxford.

Further particulars made known at the time and place of sale.

**ISSUE
MISSING**

ISSUE MISSING